For the Farmer.

Fall Planting of Fruit Trees.

There is always a good deal of preparation made among nurserymen for the "fall trade," and it is common to hear them assuring the people that the fall is the best time to plant. We propose to bring forward at this point some of their discussions of this subject which have been had, and the opinions which have been given in favor of and against fall planting by some of the best orchardists and horticulturists in the West.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Fruit Growers, held at Whitewater, last winter, Mr. Conger said he could see no reason why they should not plant in the fall in that State as well as in Illinois and New York; it is true that trees in the nursery do not always ripen their wood early enough to admit of it, and this is the reason so many of our imported trees fail; but the objection may be overcome.

Mr. Brayton was opposed to fall planting. "The roots cannot heal and establish themselves without leaves. Trees received from the nursery in the fall should be covered up, root and branch, for winter. Much blame attaches to neglect of trees after taking up; the roots must be protected from the sun immediately and ever."

A. G. Hanford says, "Roots will heal and form without leaves, even if simply 'heeled in'—have seen it repeatedly—and know an instance in which fifty trees were frozen up solid in the earth the day after planting, all of which lived and flourished, except one or two. Fall planting, however, should be early. Some care should be used to bring earth in contact with the roots, etc., as in spring. Just before winter sets in, raise a mound of fifteen inches about the stem, and mulch the roots with coarse manure or litter."

J. C. Plumb would plant in September or early in October, and give the roots a chance to form. Mulching is important as a preventive of evaporation of vital sap, by dry freezing winter weather. If we plant in spring, trees should be taken up before the sap starts, and may then be planted at leisure. The well doing is more important than size or age. What we want is the roots.

Mr. Conger would have all the roots, then leave all the tops; would prefer young trees, and is consequently a sensible man. We would not pay as much for a tree four or five years old, were we going to plant in the fall or any other time, as for one only two years old. Our Western planters will learn to distinguish in this way some day.

D. F. Kinney, of Rock Island, says, "I have had good success in planting late in November, and the best in December. Spring is the safest time in this region, but when planting in autumn, I would wait till the leaves have fallen, and if the trees could be set late and immediately freeze in, I should consider them safer than planting early in October, for I have not been very successful in planting then."

Dr. J. A. Kennicott regards October the safest autumn month for transplanting all hardy trees, which, he says, should be planted in autumn, unless with an unbroken ball of earth attached to their roots. With that you may transplant when you will with most gratifying success. But the Doctor does not recommend planting deciduous trees in the autumn with the leaves on, nor before the wood had matured or been checked in growth by frost. He urges that in early autumn planting, water should be given to the roots, if the soil be dry, the same as you would in April or May, because vitality and especially transpiration is still moderately active in October, and without a full supply of moisture, trees must perish before they have a chance to become established in their new situation. Later in the season, or during open weather in winter, when the trees are nearly dormant, and there is no danger from transpiration, they may be transplanted and do well; for then cold water, winds and weather are the difficulties, and if the trees immediately freeze in, so much the better, provided they remain so till spring. But we all know the uncertainties of our climate. "Last year," says he, "the ground froze in November and opened again in December, and we sold trees then which were planted immediately, and lived. And I have known several such cases late in November, but never when the result was unfortunate; and judging from what I have seen and heard I would certainly prefer open weather in winter to the average chances in November any where north of Bloomington. If we could count on a covering of snow, or even on a covering of the ground by frost, not to be broken till spring, I should have no fear of late planting; and perhaps in dry soil and a sheltered situation, it may be just as safe to plant in November as in the preceding month, but not so in mucky, clay bottomed exposed prairie regions. Far south, I believe fall planting is best, and November a good month for the work."
—*Prairie Farmer.*

Drilling Wheat.

An argument in favor of drilling in wheat, would seem to be out of place, at this time, since every where we go farmers are forward to tell us: This year has fully satisfied me that drilling wheat is the only sure way to obtain a good crop. There seems to be nobody in doubt upon the subject, as many were before. This season has left a general impression on the minds of farmers that drilled wheat has averaged five bushels of wheat to the acre more than the undrilled throughout the entire State. The result is that the demand for drills at this time is more than double that of any previous season. Messrs. Lawrence, Davis & Co., of Dublin, Indiana, who manufacture Moore's Wheat Drills, tell us that their stock was exhausted more than a month ago, and that but for the fact that they had several hundred machines, ready to be put together with great rapidity, they would have been utterly unable to supply the demand.
—*Indiana Farmer.*

Cow Sheds.

Have you sheds enough on your farm to accommodate your cattle, young as well as old? If not, put them up—old and young in separate yards; and as the pastures are now scant, feed your stock of a night—salt them, and make them glad to come home to lodge of an evening.

Young Stock.

As the pastures and woods cease to afford sufficient food to keep the young stock of all kinds in a growing condition, care must be taken to have them brought into their yards and fed—the great art in raising good stock is always to keep them in tolerable flesh.

New Cure for Bots.

Give the horse some molasses and milk, then put about half a pound of tea in one quart of water, and draw it as you would for the table, and when sufficiently cool to drink, give it, and it will soon relieve him.

An acre of soil ten inches deep weighs about 3,267,000 pounds.

The Fun of the Thing.

THE DESTRUCTION AT BALTIMORE.

The nigger came down like a wolf on the fold,
With pockets all minus of silver and gold;
And the white of his eye gleamed like stars on the sea,
Where Patapsco rolled up like deep Galilee.

Like leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
A host in the morning with banners were seen;
Like leaves of the forest when Autumn hath flown,
That host in the evening lay withered and strewn.

For the angel of discord came riding the blast,
And breathed on the motley band as he passed;
When the blood of Democracy hastened to chill,
And its heart but once heaved, and forever was still.

The steed, Squatter Sovereignty, fell to the grass,
And his limbs grew as marble, his eyes turned to glass,
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And as cold as the spray on the rock-beaten surf.

And there lay the rider, distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
The shops were soon silent, the whiskey alone,
The streets all deserted, and delegates gone.

A thousand officials now send up a wail,
For their idols are broken in the temple of Baal;
And their jolly old party, so boasted and vast,
Has fell at the hands of a negro at last.

The Cholera and the Methodist.

Now that we are down in that region, we are tempted to tell a story of a Dutchman who made his entry into New Orleans last summer while the cholera was raging there, and was greatly troubled in finding a boarding house. He inquired of the first one he saw if they had any cholera in the house and learning that they had, he went to another, and another, determined not to stop at any house where the disease was doing its work of death. At last, after a long and weary search, he found one where there was no cholera, and he took up his quarters there.

The master of the house was a pious man and had family worship every night. As all were assembled for that purpose, and the master was offering prayer and groaned with some force and fervor, when the Dutchman started up and cried out—

"O, Lort! vot ish ter matter?"

"Nothing," said the host, "keep still, will you, and behave yourself."

In a short time he groaned again, and the Dutchman started with his eyes staring like saucers, and exclaimed—

"O, mine Got! dere ish someting ter matter mit you."

"No there ain't," said the host, and then to calm his boarder's apprehension, he added:

"I am a *Methodist*, and it is the habit of members to groan during their devotion, and this is my way."

This was enough for the Dutchman, who rushed into the street, asked for a doctor, found one, begged him to run to the house on the corner.

"What is the matter?" said the doctor; "have they got the cholera?"

"No, no—worser: da ish got der *Metodis*. Runt—runt! der man will die mit it pefore you get dere, if you don't run fast!"

Mynheer thought it was high time to vacate the premises himself, and bolted on board the first boat ready for up stream.

No Visible Means of Support.

In all large cities are hundreds of persons who have no trade or profession known to the world, by which they can possibly derive an income to support themselves. It is a mystery to us how they live, but they do live, and pay their bills. Some, it is true, are supposed to be "Russian spies," and others are supported by "British gold." "No visible means of support" makes a man a vagabond in the eyes of the law, but there will be no more vagabonds, if they will all adopt the calling of a Frenchman who was arraigned for being one.

"You are a loafer, sir," said the judge, "a man without a calling."

"I beg your pardon, your honor, I have a vocation."

"What is it?"

"I smoke glasses for eclipses—but just now it is our dull season."

There are several people in Boston who we suspect are in the same business.—*Saturday Eve. Gazette.*

A Mean Man.

An old miser owning a farm, found it impossible to do his work without assistance, and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor. A half starved man hearing of the terms, accepted them. Before going into the fields in the morning, he invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the meal, the old skinflint thought it a saving of time if they could place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and the dinner was soon dispatched.

"Suppose now," said the frugal farmer, "we take supper, it will save time and trouble, you know."

"Just as you like," said the hungry eater, and at at it they went.

"Now we will go to work," said the delighted employer.

"Thank you," said the laborer. "I never work after supper."

Sublimity.

The following specimen of oratory is from the lips of an itinerant vender of soap, &c., and was delivered at a Fair held at Keene, N. H:

"O! that I were an eagle! I would seize Columbia's flag unfurled, and soar aloft until I reached the upper air; I would wave it o'er the thrones of tyrants, an emblem of hope and promise to the down-trodden, and hang it from the ceiling of the skies. I would steal the nectar from the gods, and suck from every cloud ambrosial sweets, and when I descended again to earth, would make them into soap!"

Why He Left Smith's.

"Why did you leave the old man Smith's so early last night?" was the question asked a young man. "Why, you see, I called to see Miss Nancy, and she wouldn't have any thing to say to me; so I sot a while, and the old man told me I had better go; I sot a while longer, and then one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, when I thought maybe my company wasn't wanted, and so—*I left!*"

Defining a Position.

An elderly maiden lady with a pride above being dependent upon a wealthier relation, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a 'comfortable competency,' which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice: "And least, O! Lord, thou shouldst not understand that I mean four hundred a year, paid quarterly."

"Sonny, who is your father?"
"Mr. Jenkins."
"What Jenkins?"
"The Jenkins that kicked you yesterday for 'sassing our servant girl.'"

It is unnecessary to say that the examination stopped here.

Useful and Curious.

Eyes and Cold Water.

The aquatic furor has become so general, that for the simple reason that cold water is a pure natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussic acid as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five minutes.

Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them of mornings in cold water. Cold water will harden and roughen the hands; and much more will it do so to the manifold more delicate covering of the eye; or the eye will, in self-defence, become scaly in the manner of a fish; that is, the coat of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract, which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes, in place of that soft, warm, lubricating fluid which nature manufactures just for such purposes, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity.

[The above, from Hall's Journal of Health, contains good advice.]—*Scientific American.*

Corns.

Dr. Hall in his Journal of Health says:—"Never let anything harder than your finger nail touch a corn; paring it as certainly makes it take deeper root, as cutting a weed off at the surface. The worst kind of corns are controlable as follows: Soak the feet in quite warm water for half an hour before going to bed, then rub on the corn with your finger for several minutes, some common sweet oil. Do this every night; and every morning, repeat this rubbing in of oil with the finger; bind on the toe during the day two or three thicknesses of buckskin with a hole in the center to receive the corn; in less than a week, in ordinary cases if the corn does not fall out, you can pinch it out with the finger nail; and weeks and sometimes months will pass away, before you will be reminded that you had a corn, when you can repeat the process. Corns, like consumption, are never cured, but may be indefinitely postponed. The oil and soaking softens and loosens the cord, while the buckskin protects it from pressure, which makes it, perhaps, to be pushed out, by the under-growth of the parts."

Wearing Flannel.

Put it on at once. Winter or Summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose red, woollen flannel skirt; loose, for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there, and when that is the case no one can take cold; red, for white fills up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy and impervious; woollen, the product of a sheep, and not a gentleman of color; not of cotton; wool, because that merely absorbs the moisture from the surface; woollen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton absorbs it, and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without any injury to the body; having these properties, red, woollen flannel is worn by the sailors even in the midsummer of the hottest countries. Wear a thin material in summer.

Bedbugs.

In answer to an inquiry, Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, gives the following:

There are various preparations which are "death to bedbugs." One of them is one half ounce corrosive sublimate, dissolved in a pint of rum. This is poison enough to kill any bug or any body.

Another preparation is this: spirits of turpentine, one half pint; soft soap, half-pint; all shook up together.

The best method we ever found to clear a room or house of bedbugs, where they get into the chinks and crevices of the wall, is to take out the furniture and burn sulphur there. The fumes will kill them wherever they penetrate. We have known bedbugs to live in a house that had not been occupied by anybody for more than a year.

To Soften Hard Water.

Water is frequently hard from holding in solution a quantity of carbonate of lime. It may be rendered soft by the addition of a little quick lime. The rationale of the process is this: Carbonate of lime is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing carbonic acid. Any water, therefore, that contains carbonate of lime in solution, contains free carbonic acid. When quick lime is added this, free carbonic acid unites with it, forming the insoluble carbonate of lime; which, together with the carbonate of lime originally in the water, falls to the bottom of the vessel, and the supernant water is soft.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Recipe for Tomato Wine.

To one quart of juice, put a pound of sugar and clarify as for sweetmeats.

The above is very much improved by adding a small proportion of the juice of the common grape. The subscriber believes this wine far better and much safer for a tonic, or other medical uses, than the wines generally sold as Port Wines, &c., for such purposes. It is peculiarly adapted to some diseases and states of the system, and is recommended for derangements of the liver.

Hints to Housewives.

When you wash paint, don't use soft soap and warm water, for that will take off the paint as well as the dirt. Use cold water and hard soap.

Carpets may be cleand by pounding them in soft soap suds, and then washing them well out of the soap. The suds must be very strong and cold. This is done by cutting down the hard soap and dissolving it in warm water. The suds should feel slippery between the fingers.

Bread from Grown Wheat.

Place the flour in under the stove, or where it may become hot and keep so for five or six hours until thoroughly dried through. Knead the dough harder by working in more flour, and bake slower and longer, so as to dry out the moisture, and you will have light, dry white bread. A little alum will improve it, if the wheat was badly sprouted.

To Color Hair Black.

A. Reed, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes to the Scientific American, that the following recipe will do it:

Take one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, and wash the hair with it every morning. In a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least.

No person should go to sleep in a damp bed room. Many people by overlooking this caution during house cleaning season, catch severe colds, and make their beds with the clods of the valley before the subsequent Christmas.—*Ex.*

It's no disgrace to be poor; but it's very unhandy.

LUMBER!

Cheaper than Ever!

STEAM SAW MILL

In Full Blast!

THE undersigned, proprietors of the White Cloud Steam Saw Mill, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that their mill is in the very best order, and they have commenced operations for the season. They are prepared to do sawing of every kind and description, on the shortest notice. They will saw on the halves, or for money, very cheap. They will constantly keep on hand

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

which they will sell a little cheaper than can be had anywhere else, for Cash, or to good men on short time. They have also an excellent Lath Mill, and are prepared at all times to furnish LATHS in any quantity, at low rates.

Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves that we can do just what we say.

WM. MAUCK & SONS.

White Cloud, March 17, 1859–tf.

STEAM FERRY AT WHITE CLOUD!

RUNS regularly on the Missouri River, at the following rates:

For crossing a team of 1 pair of horses or mules, or 1 yoke of cattle, and wagon, loaded or empty,	$0.75
Three yoke of cattle and wagon,	1 25
One horse and buggy,	50
Saddle horse and rider,	25
Loose horses, per head,	15
Cattle, per head,	10
Hogs and sheep, per head,	4
Foot passengers,	10

Northern emigration, from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin or Michigan, either for California or any part of Kansas or Southern Nebraska, will find a mail route to this point, on a State Road from Des Moines, Iowa; and as good roads through Missouri, by way of Savannah and Oregon, to this place, as to any other point on the river. There are good landings on both sides of the river; and on the Kansas side, all streams and sloughs, to the Nemaha, have free bridges, recently made for the Government trains from this place to Salt Lake and Utah. We can say to the California emigration, that they can strike the old California Road within 12 miles of this place, and they will find good grazing for stock within half a mile of the river, and plenty of wood and water on the route to the Big Blue, only 80 miles from here; and they will find this road over 40 miles shorter than the road from St. Joseph, and over 60 miles shorter than that from Leavenworth. We refer persons to the map, in proof of this statement; and we only ask emigrants and travellers to try this route, and we pledge ourselves to pass them over the river free, on their return, if they are not satisfied of the foregoing facts.

White Cloud has three or four good stores and trading houses; two first-class Hotels; lumber is only $15 per 1,000 feet; the country is rapidly filling up; and there is as good a farming region, extending for over 50 miles back of the river, as can be found in any part of Kansas. MOORES & TAYLOR.

june 9, 59–1y.

CITY HOTEL,

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

JOHN H. UTT, : : : PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, which has just been completed, is one of the largest and finest in the West. It is now open to the public, and will be kept in a style equal to the best Hotels. Every department will be conducted in such a way as to afford the greatest amount of comfort to those stopping at the House.

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the very best that the market affords, both of the necessaries and the delicacies of life.

THE SLEEPING APARTMENTS

Are roomy and well ventilated, and the bedding will always be found in good condition.

There are likewise good Stabling and Feed for Horses, and a competent person to take charge of them.

The House can accommodate a large number of persons, and the utmost attention will ever be given to the wants of the public.

April 21, 1859–tf.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, several choice tracts of timbered and prairie lands, located near White Cloud The timbered tracts will be divided to suit purchasers. V. D. MARKHAM

White Cloud sept. 29, 59–tf.

Try Ward's Telegraph Tonic!

FOR FEVER AND AGUE,

WHICH never fails to cure! Warranted, if taken according to directions, to effect a cure. The proprietor can produce a thousand certificates to those who wish to see them, but does not think it necessary to display them, as the medicine will recommend itself, if given a trial. Try it once, and satisfy yourself.

Warranted perfectly Vegetable and harmless.

For sale by Shreve & Macy, White Cloud; and by Dealers everywhere. All orders must be addressed to W. W. WARD, Mansion House, Leavenworth City, Kansas, General Agent for Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western States. july 21, 59–3m.

Bruce's New York Type-Foundry,

HAS now on hand an immense stock of

Roman Type,	Fancy Type,
Copperplate Script,	German Type.
Music Type,	Ornaments,
Chess and Checker Type,	Borders,
Brass and Metal Rules,	Leads,
Brass and Electro. Circles and	Ellipses,
Labor Saving Rules,	Corner Quads

Metal Furniture, etc.

The types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this Foundry. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of Fonts of Letter only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to pre-pay the postage.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of August, 1859, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills, at the time of making a purchase from me of five times the amount of my manufactures.

Address, GEORGE BRUCE,
13, Chambers Street, New York.
june 23, 1859. 3w.

Important to Farmers!

METROPOLIS FLOUR MILLS,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

THE proprietors of these Mills are now ready to receive the new crop of Wheat, and they would particularly call the attention of FARMERS to the importance of threshing, cleaning and getting their wheat to market at the earliest possible time, to avoid damage and loss by letting it remain in the field till the Fall rains come on. Thresh your wheat at the same time of reaping, if possible; bring it in, we will store it free of charge till you wish to sell. You will here find sale for all your wheat at the highest market price, or you can exchange it for flour on the most favorable terms.

Give us good, clean wheat, and we will give you the best flour ever offered in this market.

EARLE & BUNTING.

Leavenworth, June 23, 1859–tf

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

Simple Remedies, Easily Obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all Forms.

BY

PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions Vaccination, Measles, Whooping-cough, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scald Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Dysentery, Small-pox, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Mumps, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Fever Sores, Lockjaw, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Scrofula and Burns.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

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For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

july 12, 60–6m.

50,000 Copies Already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS.

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers, and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

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Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Every body in Every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding, at $1.25.

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july 12, 60–6m.

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YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or, Every one his own Doctor—Being a Private Instructor for married persons or those about to marry, both male and female. In everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

march 10, '59–1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

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